

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 34

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nevada das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
EDWIN CORBETT, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 50, Rua do
Visconde de Albuquerque.
C. C. ANDREWS, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 6, Travessa
de D. Manoel.
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.
AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5, Rua Freixo.
D. P. WRIGHT, U. S. N. Paymaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Brás do Veiga. Services
at 11 o'clock, a.m., every Sunday.
H. L. BEARDMORE, R. A.
Acting Chaplain.
Residence: 135A, Rua das Laranjeiras.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Lameira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every
Thursday.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the
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as follows: Preaching in English at 11:20 a.m., and
in Portuguese at 11 and 7 p.m. Sunday-school in English
and Portuguese at 12 a.m. J. J. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: No. 41, Rua Santa Christina.
SAIORS MISSION.—16, Rua da Saudade, 3rd floor. Ser-
vices at 11 a.m. every Sunday.
FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.
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p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 5:10 a.m. arriving at (Barra Junction) 7:45 a.m. Entre
Rios (central line) 10:11 a.m., Balneario 3:45 p.m., Porto
Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 a.m., Cachoeira (8. Paulo
branch) 11:45 a.m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p.m.
Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Balneario 8:30 a.m.,
Porto Novo 12:15 p.m., arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:10
p.m. Connects with Valença line at Desengano. Rio das
Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
vicio. Desce de Minas (8. João d'El Rey) line at São
Leopoldo line at Barra Nova. Recede e (Brazil line at
Barra) and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:15 a.m.; arriving
at Barra 10:26 a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:30 a.m.; Cachoeira
(8. Paulo branch) 5:48 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48
a.m., Rio Novo 5:50 a.m.; arriving at Barra 12:42 and 1:17 p.m.,
Rio 3:45 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaé branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a.m., 3:12 and 4:10 p.m.;
arrive, from Belém 7:15 a.m., from Barra 8:45 a.m., from
Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a.m. at 4:28 p.m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30,
7:45, 8:40 and 10:12 a.m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30,
8:30 and 10:00 p.m. all stopping at Casimiro except the 10
p.m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains
leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Casimiro at 3:50, 4:10, 7:40,
8:40, 10 and 11:35 a.m., and 5:10, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 and
9:40 p.m.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói: Santa Anna
7:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:05. Casimiro 1 hour
per trainway from Cantagalo 4:25 and Macaé 5:45 p.m.
Remora train leaves Macaé 6:30, Cordeiro 7:30 and Nova
Friburgo 12:10 a.m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p.m. A ferry
boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, commencing with trains.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiê: Mack at 1 p.m. week days and 11 a.m. Sundays and
holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p.m. week
days, and 3 p.m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petro-
polis at 6 a.m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a.m.

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dor, No. 45, and floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 37, Rua do General
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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
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LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO, Director.

Business Announcements.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTIALLY.

on the eve of departure of the American packet the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of weights and measures, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua São do Sotolero.
CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 112.

Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS-SPREADER AGENCY,
New Haven, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The remaining numbers for the present year will be sent gratis to all new subscribers for 1883.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1882.

In discussing the question of coffee production, the *Correio Paulistano* of the 30th ultimo lays down some very good doctrine for the benefit of its readers. After quoting some remarks of a colleague on the great fertility of some of the new districts and on the expected action of the government in the matter of reduced freights, the *Correio* remarks that it should not be forgotten that the best way to meet the present crisis is not to abandon the contest, but to overcome foreign competition through the superior quality and preparation of the Brazilian product. Instead of seeking to produce enormous crops, as has heretofore been the rule, more attention should be given to the preparation of the crop for market. "To produce less, but better," seems to be the *Correio* to be a wiser policy just now than to merely increase the quantity. To attain this object a higher cultivation (*intensiva*) is essential in place of the old system of extended cultivation (*extensiva*). The latter has had its day, with its large areas scanty cultivation, large crops, and speedily exhausted soil. The former, with its restricted areas, high cultivation, fertilized soils, and augmented product, must henceforth be the system to be followed. The object of the industry, as in all others, should be quality instead of quantity. And in this the *Correio* is perfectly right. One of the first steps to be taken to meet the present crisis in the coffee trade is an improvement in the quality of the product. The day of high prices has gone by, never to return. It is possible that war or the failure of a crop may bring about a temporary rise in prices, but like the permanent face of prices on wheat following the enormous production in the Mississippi basin, it is evident that coffee has gone down to remain. The only remedy, therefore, is to decrease the costs of production, and to increase the quality of the product so as to command the best and largest market. It is a very general trait among men—and a good one withal—to be willing to pay a better price for a better article, and it is just this trait of character to which the Brazilian planter should appeal. With such an effort the government can have no part, and the planter is wasting time in expecting it. The most the government can do is to abolish its export duties, and to reform its legislation which discriminates against small planters. In general terms, the greater the number of small producers the better will be the product, for the small planter will employ a higher

cultivation and secure better average results than the old-fashioned planter ever dreamed of. As a beginning, however, the planters will find the *Correio's* advice good and worth putting into practice without delay.

The Paraguayan government, according to a private telegram from Paraná of the 24th ultimo, has abolished all export duties on Paraguayan tea (*erva mate*), the exemption to take effect on the 1st of January next. This step, says the telegram, has produced a great decline in prices in River Plate markets, from which it is inferred that, "If the Brazilian government does not protect our industry of Paraná, it will shortly disappear, not being able to undergo the competition." All of which is very true. It will be interesting to know just here what kind of protection the good people of Paraná desire. Manifestly the remedies of Dr. Felício dos Santos and the Club Industrial will not serve to good purpose here. No discriminating duties can be levied on the Paraguayan product, because it is outside of Brazilian jurisdiction. In none of the stereotyped ways can the Brazilian enterprise be protected. It might be, however, that the government could help the Paraná industry by paying it a bonus equivalent to the difference in cost as compared with that of Paraguay, or—in an extreme case—it might abolish the Brazilian export tax altogether. This, however, is quite out of the question. The government has just taken 2 per cent. off of this tax, in connection with cotton, sugar and coffee, and the loss has been so great to the imperial revenue that an additional "10 per cent." has been put upon imports, and the ware house taxes have been largely increased. Were the export duty of 7% on *mate* to be abolished, there is no telling what might happen to imports. It is against both tradition and established usage to let up on one single tax, or rate of taxation. The precedent would be fatal. And then, were the *mate* gatherers to be exempted from export taxation because of Paraguayan competition, the cattle-raisers would claim a similar exemption on jerked beef because of Platine competition, the cotton-growers because of American competition, and the sugar planters because of Cuban competition. Under the existing system—that of extreme taxation on both imports and exports—the only safe way is to open the public treasury to all crippled industries, and to keep up the taxes to the top notch, even "if we don't make a cent."

One of the coolest propositions that we have lately seen is that of the Villa Isabel tramway company of this city. Outside of Buarque de Macedo's offer to give away the Botanical Garden line at the termination of its privilege, this proposal is unequalled. After having secured a concession on certain terms and conditions, among which were the opening of an avenue, the establishment of a zoological garden at Villa Isabel, and various other so-called improvements, the company has now come to the conclusion that all these undertakings will cost a round sum of money. They now estimate the cost at over 4,000,000\$. Whether they were mistaken or not at the outset, we are not informed. It may be, as sometimes occurs, that they were quite willing to promise anything at the outset to get the concession, and trusted that time and effective lobbying would help them safely out of all their onerous engagements. They now propose that in compensation for opening an avenue between Villa Isabel and Raa do Senador Eusebio, the construction of a permanent exhibition palace on the grounds of the old slaughter house, and the establishment of a zoological garden at Villa Isabel, that the government shall grant them the

following favors: 1st, an extension of time the privilege to date from the opening of the avenue; 2nd, a track through the new avenue; 3rd, the use of the lines of the São Christovão company after the expiration of their privilege; 4th, a privileged area, including that now belonging to the São Christovão company in addition to their own; 5th, their 35-years' privilege to date from the termination of the privilege now held by the São Christovão company; 6th, limitation of free passes to postal agents and policemen in actual service; 7th, the use in usufruct of the old slaughter house grounds and the rental of the proposed exhibition palace. It sounds like a great deal to ask, but the directors of the Villa Isabel company have not been frightened at that. They evidently believe in asking and in asking for just a little more than it is possible to get. The São Christovão privilege has eleven years yet to run, and, if we mistake not, this company is not required to surrender its property to the state. To grant the modest request of the Villa Isabel directors, the government would have to either buy or confiscate this property. This must be accepted, however, as a legitimate outgrowth of a system which compels the ultimate surrender of property as the price of a permission to carry on an enterprise, and which makes the government's will the supreme law.

The Paraná tax complication still remains unsolved. In response to the protests of the mercantile classes against the new tax of 2 per cent. upon the gross amount of their sales, the president of the province telegraphs to the ministry that the tax has been reduced to 1½ per cent., and that the production of books will not be obligatory. He states also that the assessments will be based upon the written declarations of the merchants themselves, except in cases of omission or fraud, when recourse will be had to a commission of arbitration. This is, of course, a slight concession to the protests of the merchants—an all very slight one at that. The concession of one-half per cent. on an oppressive and most vexatious tax is hardly worth consideration. Bardonism as a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross sales of a merchant will certainly be the principle of such a tax is by far the most objectionable. Even were the tax but a small fraction of one per cent., the mercantile classes should resist it to the bitter end. A tax on gross receipts would be bid enough under the most favorable circumstances, but in this case it is even worse. It is a tax on the gross sales, including cash sales—of which unfortunately there are very few—on credit sales, on cost sales, on bad debts, on everything. Those who know the system on which business is done in this country—the long credit system—will at once understand how oppressive and unjust this tax will be. The merchant, who sells his goods on long credit, as the great majority of them do, and with all the risks of hard times, stagnant industries and scarcity of money which at present characterize the state of affairs all through the country, certainly can not afford to take off anything from his margins as a tax. At this time his profits are not at all certain, and even if they were there is no warrant whatever for a tax upon all his bad debts and time accounts. Add to this the necessity of paying this tax in advance, which makes it in large part a percentage upon unliquidated accounts, and the gross injustice of the measure becomes clearly apparent. Were the government to make this an income tax on all citizens possessing an income above a certain exempted sum, there could then be no complaint. This, however, is just what is not done, and what the government does not wish to do. Such a tax would affect classes

which now escape many of the burdens of taxation, and would give relief to the mercantile classes upon whose shoulders the major part of the burdens are now piled. Then as to the relief from the obligatory production of books, the concession is more for effect than for practical use. There still remains the "except in cases of omission or fraud," which will be sufficient to keep the merchant under official inspection and annoyance. The whole measure is iniquitous to the last degree, and can have no other result than the injury of all honest mercantile enterprise.

At the session of the municipal council on the 27th ultimo, Alderman Malvino Reis presented a project relating to the acquirement of industrial statistics which merits more than a passing notice. We may be mistaken in our interpretation of this measure, but until it is modified in some particulars we shall be compelled to look upon it as a bit of legislation in the interests of a few favored individuals. The project provides that licenses will be granted to industrial establishments in this municipality only after the applicant shall have filled out a chart, in duplicate, stating the class of his industry, the motive power employed, the number of operatives employed, the annual valuation, and all other information required. One of the copies so filled out is to be deposited in the municipal archives, and the other handed over to the Associação Industrial, of which, if we mistake not, the above-named alderman is a member. At first glance this measure appears to be all right, because it is designed to place certain valuable statistics in the hands of the city government. But is this all? If the object is merely to obtain certain statistics, why is one of the reports to be handed over to a private association, composed mainly of manufacturers? Why would it not do just as well to take a census every five or ten years, and then secure all desired information on such general points as may be of public interest? Why is the relation of subjects, one which information is desired, left so indefinite? Are we not justified in suspecting this to be a shrewd move on the part of the Associação Industrial to get control of the granting of licenses, or to acquire an opportunity to secure private information upon industries which may compete with those represented in its membership? And what right has this association to a special copy of these reports? If we mistake not one of the officers of this association is largely interested in cotton manufacturing, and is constantly claiming government protection for his enterprises. Why should this gentleman be provided with detailed information as to the establishment of a competitor, which may enable him to crush or forestall the projected competition? Another officer of this association is a painter and bookbinder, who has already been highly protected in the customs legislation of this country. Why should this gentleman be specially informed as to the plant and administration of a new competitor? Another officer of this association is interested in a foundry and iron-works, and is an ardent advocate of restricted competition. Why should this gentleman be supplied with all the details of an enterprise which proposes to compete with him in the open market? And then there are hatters, and furniture-makers, and biscuit manufacturers, and brewers, and "artificial wine" manufacturers, and scores of other industries represented in this society. Why should any of them be so specially favored, and in a way which can easily be turned to their advantage, and to the detriment of every applicant for permission to carry on a competing industry? There can certainly

be no objection to supplying the proper official with all needful information on these matters, but the compulsory answering of all possible questions about a man's private affairs, and in the interests of a private corporation like the Associação Industrial, is decidedly objectionable. It will reflect no credit upon the municipal authorities who so readily play into the hands of private societies, and will serve no useful end either statistically or as an encouragement to the establishment of new industries.

On the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo the merchants of Bahia met at the rooms of the Commercial Association for the purpose of drawing up a formal protest against the continued imposition of additional provincial duties on imports. Although the government had promptly acceded to the demands of the merchants of Pernambuco and had suspended a similar tax, the same impost remained in force at Bahia, and no steps whatever had been taken to abolish it. It is true that the last General Assembly enacted that the provinces should not impose taxes of this character, but still the merchants of Bahia were called upon to pay the obnoxious and doubly illegal "10 per cent." The result of their meeting on the 22nd ultimo was a resolution—signed by three hundred merchants—not to dispatch any more goods until the suspension of the tax, and to petition the government for relief. All business was at once brought to a halt. No more goods were taken out of the custom house; the steamship companies were embarrassed because of the sudden accumulation of goods in the lighters; and there was an abrupt suspension of all classes of labor dependent upon the moving of imported goods. Telegrams were at once sent to the imperial government asking that the tax be suspended, and that the importers of Bahia be relieved from a tax both illegal and discriminating. On the 24th the prime minister informed the president of Bahia that the imperial government could do nothing in the matter, and that the solution depends upon the provincial assembly. This resolution was an express abandonment of the position assumed in the Pernambuco case. Our readers will remember that the response of the government to the protest of the Pernambuco merchants was an immediate suspension of the tax, on the grounds of its unconstitutionality. The precedent once established, all merchants were equally entitled to its protection. Since the Pernambuco case, however, the General Assembly has enacted an express prohibition upon all such provincial imposts, thus making their further imposition doubly illegal and strengthening the hands of the general government in their suppression. Notwithstanding all this, the ministry deliberately goes back on its previous action, and denies the relief demanded by the merchants of Bahia. The two cases are exactly identical—the taxes being the same both as to character and amount. The case of Bahia is even stronger than its predecessor as it has a subsequent legislative prohibition on all such taxes. And yet the government refuses to interfere, and relegates the matter to the provincial assembly. In other words, the imperial government whose constitution and laws have been broken, refers the whole matter to this very law-breaker for settlement. A more impotent solution of an important matter can not be imagined. We are glad to note, however, that the Bahia importers held firm, and that a satisfactory compromise with the president of that province has been effected. In consideration of the demands of commerce, and of the justice of the claims put forward by the merchants, the president has suspended the tax until the meeting of the provincial assembly, which is called for the

10th instant. During this interval the merchants will dispatch their goods free from the additional provincial tax, and business will be resumed. It is to be hoped that the provincial assembly will lose no time in abolishing the obnoxious tax and in satisfying the just claims of the mercantile classes. Should it refuse, however, or fail to enact the requisite repeal, the difficulties will be even greater than at present. The general government having abdicated its powers, and the provincial legislature feeling inclined to collect the impost just as long as it can be done, the merchants will be placed in a most embarrassing position. Knowing that their claims are just and that the tax is illegal, they will have no redress whatever. Were there a competent court to which they could appeal, or had the general government retained its power to settle disputes of this character, there would then be some recourse for them, but as it now stands they have nothing of the sort. For protection against an encroachment they are referred to the encroaching power itself, and there abandoned. The case reflects very little credit upon the Paranaquá ministry.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 24th November, 1882.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—We have noticed with pleasure your several attacks on the glaring mistakes which continually occur in the *Journal do Commercio's* commercial statistics. Will you allow us to call your attention to the following in yesterday's commercial report furnished by the *Journal* for transmission to Europe and elsewhere.

Gorduras.—Graça do Rio Grande, pipas... 530 reis
" " hexágas não há.
We do more or less business in this article, and it happens that this week we have had several orders from Maranhão, S. Paulo, and so on. "Graça do Rio Grande em pipas" we can not find a single pipe in the market. We have, however, succeeded in buying a small quantity of Montevideo grease which is generally considered inferior to that from Rio Grande, at 580 reis. Rio Grande grease in bladders, of which the *Journal* says that none is to be had, is easily obtainable; we could refer you to an importer who at the present moment holds a fair stock. Now, what are our customers to think of us when we advise having bought an inferior article for 10% over the price quoted in the leading commercial newspaper? We sincerely hope that your exposure of the irregularities contained in the *Journal's* commercial columns will have the effect of making that paper's reporters seek for confirmation of what they are told before they publish it.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

The error above quoted, we regret to say, is only one in the countless many which our influential contemporary has inflicted upon this community. Why it is done we can not determine. The *Journal* certainly has a staff large enough to procure the fullest and best information the market affords, and its income is so large that the expense would scarcely be felt. Considered professionally, the *Journal do Commercio* is an anomaly in the newspaper world. Its income is unquestionably among the largest in the world, and if taken in proportion to its circulation and the expense attending its publication, it is undoubtedly the largest. Nearly everything which goes into its columns is paid for, even to valuable communications from prominent men in science and literature. And yet, this newspaper, whose columns are mines of wealth, is so unreliable and in-

accurate that no dependence whatever can be placed upon it.

As we have before said, we do not say these things in a carping or unfriendly spirit. In common with hundreds of others we have been misled by the *Journal's* incorrect statistics, and that too through the belief that so wealthy and influential a sheet could not be mistaken. Its professional pride, if nothing else, should naturally lead to the realization of the best possible journalistic work, instead of the poorest. Knowing that it is the foremost among Brazilian journals, a foreigner would expect nothing else. Instead of this we find daily errors of the character above given, and others of a kind which no self-respecting journal should tolerate for one single moment.

That our corrections and those like the above will improve the commercial work on the *Journal* we are compelled to doubt. As long as this public continues to pay so magnificent a tribute to its proprietors and lessees just so long will it be careless of the opinions and requirements of the few who look upon accuracy as one of the essential elements in commercial statistics. We have again and again corrected the *Journal's* errors, but to what purpose? It evidently lacks professional pride and is most liberally paid for poor work; good work, therefore, is clearly out of the question.

THE SNAKE IN SONG.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir.—The thrilling snake story reported in your last issue merits, if you will permit me to say so, something more than the belated account which you have abridged from the Ceará paper. It is a theme, sir, to wake the muse! nay I have been daily expecting to see our old friend the "*Musa do Povo*" throw off one of those inspired lays which used to be as unfailing in the columns of the *Journal* as the milk-jug and butter-dish upon our breakfast-tables. But some occult influence—the comet it may be, the meteorological conditions which in this country are always interfering with things, or some other phenomenon,—has caused the Pierian spring to run dry at last, and the song of the minstrel is hushed.

I hope therefore that I shall not appear too obtrusive in forwarding you the accompanying lines for insertion in your next number. I do not seek to influence your judgment in their favour; but I may say that I have been emboldened to take this step, because friends [too partial it may be] who have read them, have assured me that they found in them something which recalled Byron's noblest lyrical achievements.

I remain, &c.
A MINOR POET.

THE TALE OF THE SERPENT.

That snake he crept down like a wolf on the fold,
And his scales were all gleaming in purple and gold,
As he went for five swells in their dug-out so brave,
Where they rowed lightly on o'er the Solimões' wave.
Like young leaves in the summer, so joyous and green,
Those five in their bark for a moment were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest, when autumn hath blown,
Those five, in a jiffy, were scattered and strown.
For that serpent he spread himself out for the lot,
And he chorlled as João he nipped up life a shot:
And the eyes of his victim waxed deadly and chill,
As he bolted him whole, like a Holloway's pill!
And there lay the snake, with his nostril all wide,
(For João was a tough'un to cram down inside)
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the main,
As he reeled to swallow his victim in vain.
In his jaws was poor João, quite pole with fright,
With the dew on his brow, and his legs out of sight:
"To my family wife!" he shrieked out in his woe;
—He could tell them no more, for the snake dived below.
And the four who stood aghast were loud in their wail;
And they vow they will never more go for a sail:
For the thought of that snake, as he flourished around,
Hath melted their courage like snow on the ground.

FATAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

We are informed by the *Journal's* Paris correspondent [vide *Journal do Commercio* of November 13th] that "the propaganda destined to make our country better known is

going forward in a methodical manner." In support of this statement—which in itself is matter for hearty congratulation—reference is made to an article in the *Nord*, of Brussels, which was written from Buenos Aires and evidently based upon the Brazilian exhibit at the Continental Exposition, and to an article in the Paris *Figaro* of the 19th ultimo upon "Baron Hübner in Brazil." This latter article contains copious extracts from the "impressions" of the eminent Austrian traveler, of whom it might be said, in Humboldt's characterization of a famous traveler and writer, that "he has traveled more and seen less than any other man living." Our readers will remember the well founded criticism of the *Provincia* of S. Paulo upon Baron Hübner's trip through that province, and its wish to see what he would find to say in his voluminous impressions. The *Provincia's* wish will now be gratified. Figuratively, the Baron slipped into the province one day and out of it the next, and so quickly was it done that the friendly Paulistas entirely lost sight of him until his name appeared in the Rio papers. And yet, according to the extracts from his "impressions" published in the *Figaro*, the Baron saw everything that a traveler and writer could wish to see, and now writes authoritatively of the country. Poor country!

We have no purpose at this time to enter into any discussion of Baron Hübner's views of Brazil, for the simple reason that we have only a few extracts of them which have already passed through one or two translations. From these extracts, however, it is manifest that his observations were most superficial in character, and are full of the grossest errors. If the *Figaro* does not misrepresent him, he has been telling the European public that he found here an intelligent, spirited, brave, progressive, highly civilized nation which willingly receives foreign elements whose value is fully appreciated. Above all things he found Brazil to be a charitable nation, for she excels all other countries in alleviating want and suffering. He states that beggars are very rarely seen in Rio de Janeiro, and was informed that this is also the case in the provinces. He was also informed that police agents, so common in Europe, are likewise rarely seen throughout the interior, and asserts that there reigns a most perfect concord in all parts of the empire.

There can be no criticism, of course, upon those impressions of the eminent traveler growing out of his reception at the palace, and by the many officials and prominent personages whose hospitality he enjoyed here. All that is perfectly natural, and will lead no one into error. But when Baron Hübner tells a foreign public that beggars and police agents are rarely seen in Brazil, he either proves himself a very defective observer, or a very untrustworthy narrator. If his observations are all of this character, his narrative will hardly be worth the paper it is written upon. In respect to the reception of foreigners, Baron Hübner is certainly statesman enough to know that his statement must either be modified or it will be dangerously misleading. In the sense intended, that of pure hospitality toward a guest, he is certainly right, and his praises are not overdrawn. A traveler will find this one of the most hospitable countries in the world. In a political sense, however, his unqualified assertion is radically misleading. Had he read the speeches upon the electoral reform bill as to the propriety of admitting naturalized foreigners to full citizenship, and the assertions of an eminent senator that a foreigner could not become a Brazilian at heart, and had he experienced the frequent jealousies and obstacles placed in the way of a foreigner who seeks to be something more than a machine, he

would then have known how unwillingly this foreign element is sometimes received.

A great deal of harm has already been done to Brazil through this class of writing, and more is sure to grow out of the erroneous statements of so eminent an authority as Baron Hübner. The rose-colored pictures of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher have done infinite harm in their way, and much more is sure to result from those of a man like the one under consideration. Brazil is so good a country that she needs no puffing of this character to give her standing in the eyes of the world. If emigrants are to be induced to come here, or capitalists to invest their money here, it is best that they do it with their eyes fully open and with their minds free from all misconception. Besides that, it is no kindness to Brazilians themselves, for it simply perpetuates the errors into which they have fallen and postpones the many reforms which are so urgently needed to give the best and highest development to their country.

SLAVE SALES.

Two of the most shameful announcements which have ever come under our notice appeared in a newspaper of this city on the 25th and 26th ult. The first was the advertisement of the sale of some slaves at S. Fidelis, province of Rio de Janeiro, belonging to the estate of a deceased planter, whose effects were to be judicially sold under an execution held by the Banco do Brazil, and the advertisement was signed by a *juiz municipal*. Among others were the following slaves whose ages and physical condition better fit them for the asylum than the slave block:

Pedro, crioulo, (blind), 20½; Militão, (with elephantiasis), 50½; Main Loanda, 64 years, (ill), 40½; Anastacio, 70 years, without value; Carlotia, 30 years, (with elephantiasis), without value; Isidoro, (paralytic), 50½.

It will be seen that the whole lot of six slaves is judicially valued at only 160½, and not one of them is in a condition to work or render any effective service. Now, who will care to buy such property? Freedom will be useless to people such as these, and if no one will buy them from charity, what is to become of them?

The second advertisement contains a list of six Africans, to be sold at Valença, all imported since the anti-slave trade convention of 1831. In justice they should be free. And then comes a list of eleven aged slaves valued at \$8000 each! Poor, wretched, old creatures—the youngest 67 years and the eldest 88 years of age—what unhappy fate can condemn them to the slave block at their time of life! Death alone should be the bidder in such a sale!

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The thermometer marked 87° Fahr. at Campinas on the 25th ult.

—A new candle and soap factory is about to be established in Campinas, province of São Paulo.

—The small-pox hospital at S. Paulo has been closed, as no new cases have appeared.

—The September receipts of the Corumbá (Matto Grosso) custom house amounted to 23,742½.

—The *Monitor Completo* of the 24th ult. notes the capture of more counterfeit 200\$ notes, making a total of 16 thus far.

—The British bgn. *Polly* left Victoria, province of Espírito Santo, on the 18th ult., with a cargo of 5,300 bags of coffee, direct for Lisbon.

—Twenty slaves were liberated at Passos, Minas Geraes, on the 17th ult., at an aggregate cost of 19,800\$, of which 2,924\$ were from their private savings.

—The capital of Matto Grosso, Cuiabá, is having a system of water works constructed at a cost to the province of 168,000\$.

—The re-discovery of that old coal mine near the Ipanema iron foundry is announced. This important discovery is becoming just a little monotonous.

—The first central coffee cleaning mill in the province of Espírito Santo, that at Porto do Cachoeiro de Santa Leopoldina, will be formally inaugurated on the 6th or 7th inst.

—The *Companhia Nacional* has purchased the steamer *Humaydi* for the Lagoa dos Patos service between Rio Grande and Porto Alegre. The price paid was 70,000\$.

—Late mail advices from the province of Espírito Santo report the assassination at Itatinga of Capt. Antonio Gomes da Silva e Souza by some of his slaves. A friend of the victim was gravely wounded on the same occasion.

—In view of the promise of the president of Bahia that import duties should not be collected until the provincial assembly had solved the question, the merchants of Bahia have finally agreed to dispatch their goods. The firmness of the Bahia merchants is worthy of the highest praise.

—The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, of the 28th inst., was shown an onion weighing over 700 grammes. This leads the *Gazeta* to remark that "it seems incredible that a country which can produce them in great abundance for the supply of its own markets, should still import onions from abroad for its consumption."

—The *Diário de Santos* of the 24th ult. states that a movement is on foot among some of the merchants of that city to change their residence to S. Paulo. They expect to secure the running of an express train, by which they can leave São Paulo at 6 a. m. and arrive at Santos at 8 a. m. The evening train will leave Santos at 4 a. m. and arrive at São Paulo at 6 p. m.

—A large meeting of merchants was held at Bahia on the afternoon of the 22nd ult. to adopt measures against the further payment of illegal provincial import duties. An agreement not to dispatch any more goods until the tax is repealed, was signed by 300 merchants. The greatest determination prevailed. A formal protest was sent to the imperial government.

—Thirty-two Indians are now visiting São Paulo for the purpose of asking agricultural lands on the Serra do Cuiabá. They are now living on the Serra do Mambá, about 12 leagues from Santos, where they derive a wretched subsistence from fishing. The party consists of 8 men, 14 women and 14 children, 6 children dying during the journey through fatigue and privation.

—A slave belonging to Luiz José da Silva Tavares, named Liberato, committed suicide on the 12th ult. in the public jail at Campos, where he had been imprisoned by his master. He first cut his throat with a piece of iron. This proving insufficient, he actually thrust his fingers into the wound and tore his throat open by sheer strength. Even so terrible a death was preferable to slavery.

—Several of the new coffee districts of São Paulo are turning out enormous crops. An example of this is given by the *Gazeta*, of Campinas, which states that in the municipality of Juba a coffee orchard of 40,000 trees, belonging to Sr. Floriano Serra, has produced 12,000 arrobas, and that another of 130,000 trees, just beginning to bear, belonging to the Elicens buys, has produced 25,000 arrobas. This gives an average of 6.6 pounds per tree for the first, and a trifle over 6 pounds for the second.

—A considerable opposition has been aroused in the province of S. Paulo against the decision of the provincial government to apply the proceeds of the Ypiranga lottery to the founding of a primary school. The measure is said to be a violation of a law of last year, which specified that the money should be devoted to the founding of a lyceum. The municipal council of Campinas has unanimously adopted a protest against the primary school scheme.

—The prices adopted at the new central coffee-cleaning factory at Porto do Cachoeiro, Espírito Santo, are as follows: for completion of drying, cleaning, hulling, and grading according to size, 800 reis per 15 kilos; for burning, 100 reis extra; and for burning and passing through the *sealhador*, completing the selection by hand, 200 reis extra, or 15000 per 15 kilos. The price for putting in sacks (sacks not furnished by factory), 80 reis per sack. This makes a cost of 4508 per bag for the best prepared coffee, and 32284 for the lowest.

—The *Diário de Santos* of the 29th ult. relates that a police inspector at Cuiabá telegraphed to the police sub-delegado of Santos on the 27th that a foreigner had been found at Rio das Pedras, two leagues from Cuiabá, dying of hunger. He had been 17 days without food. The Santos sub-delegado then communicated the case to the chief of police at S. Paulo, asking that measures should be taken to relieve the poor stranger. The *Diário* was not informed whether the chief of police would feel competent to act without first consulting the president of the province, who in turn would apply to the ministers of justice and finance. In the meantime the poor fellow is starving right straight along.

—At Anjara, São Paulo, says a correspondent of the *Correio Paulistano*, the thermometer marked 88° Fahr. in the shade on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, says that the vicinity of Mogy-mirim is filled with fugitive slaves, who have run away from neighboring plantations.

—The people of Maranhão are organizing a company with a capital of 500,000\$ for the purchase and slaughter of cattle for the public market. At latest advices 120,000\$ had been subscribed.

—The provincial assembly of Paraná adopted a vote of thanks on the 1st inst. to Ilario de Araujo Ferraz for his great service in placing a loan of 632,000\$ of that province with the Banco do Brazil.

—The merchants of Paraná, province of Paraná, held a meeting on the 1st inst. to protest against the new tax on sales. They sent a telegram to the government asking for the immediate suspension of the tax.

—A number of students in the various colleges at S. Paulo have published their belief that "freedom of thought is the base of all human dignity." The movement seems to have grown out of the positivist movement in the schools.

—The *Commercio* of Iguaçu, S. Paulo, is advocating the establishment of a central rice-cleaning mill in that municipality. The production of rice at Iguaçu ought to be an important industry, as the quality of the product is of a very superior character.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has vetoed the bill lately passed by the provincial assembly on the ground that several of its provisions are inimical to the interests of the province. In this respect the president is emphatically right.

—The Pará provincial assembly rejected a proposed measure against the inter-provincial slave traffic on the 3rd ult. There were only three votes in favor of the project. The churchmen were outspoken in their opposition to restrictions upon the traffic.

—The October receipts of the Manaus custom house amounted to 71,826\$460, making a total of 232,099\$ since the 1st of July. The receipts of the *recebimento* amounted to 132,767\$921 in October, and 456,312\$499 in the four months since July 1st. The 3 per cent. additional tax produced a balance for the province of 10,308\$719 over the 120,000\$ due the Amazon Navigation Co.

—The October receipts of the Rio Grande custom houses were as follows:

Rio Grande,.....	263,196\$263
Porto Alegre,.....	247,485 853
Uruguaniana,.....	31,977 272
Pelotas (para de renda),...	65,835 961
Total,.....	608,795\$319
Total, October 1881.	448,129 287

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The October receipts of the "Machadé e Campos" railway amounted to 135,863\$490.

—The October receipts of the Batistão railway were 53,791\$202, and the expenditures 25,219\$859.

—The contractors' engineers of the "Victoria e Natividade" railway, of Espírito Santo, have recently completed the surveys of the whole island on which the city of Victoria is built.

—The provincial concession for a railway from Victoria to the Minas frontier granted to Hermínio Alves and Frederico Meireles in 1880, has been declared null by the president of Espírito Santo.

—A collision between two trains occurred on the Caraguá railway on the 22nd ult. An engine driver and three brakemen were severely injured, while several passengers were slightly wounded. Particulars of the accident have not been published.

—The September gross receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway amounted to 1,425,051\$834, and the expenditures to 579,978\$566, leaving a surplus of 845,073\$268. The amount due other lines on mutual freight account was 79,394\$530, which leaves a net surplus of 765,768\$738.

—The new Madeira and Mamoré surveying commission will comprise the following chief officers: Dr. Carlos Alberto Morsing, engineer-in-chief; Dr. Julio Pinhas, 1st engineer; Drs. Domingos Guilherme Braga Torres and Aiel Ferreira de Mattos, chiefs of section; Ernesto Mattoso Maia Forte, secretary.

—The government has appointed Dr. Carlos Alberto Morsing as chief engineer of the new Madeira and Mamoré surveys. He will set out for the Amazon at an early day. The commission will be composed of 16 engineers, besides the necessary number of laborers and attendants. The salary of Dr. Morsing will be 18,000\$, and of his first engineer 12,000\$.

—The Bahia and Minas railway now under construction from the port of Caravelas, the first section of which was formally inaugurated on the 9th ult., receives a subvention from the provinces of Bahia and Minas Geraes of 9,000\$ per kilometer. The Bahia section of the road has an extension of 142 kilometers, which calls for a total subvention of 1,278,000\$. This subvention is paid by the emission of bonds, upon which the province pays 7 per cent. per annum.

—The Leopoldina company announces another reduction in its transportation tariffs, over the reduction made a short time ago. By the new rate 10 kilos of coffee will pay 400 reis from S. Gerardo to Porto Novo da Canha, the two terminal stations, instead of 600 reis as before. A sack of corn will pay 600 reis for the same distance. The cost of telegrams has been reduced, and a reduction of 20 per cent. has been made on return passenger tickets, good for eight days.

—From a communication from the president of the Villa Isabel tramway company of this city, published in the *Journal* of the 26th ult., it seems that that company has already paid a pretty round sum for its privilege. It has donated 100,000\$ to the treasury, 30,000\$ to the municipality, 2,000\$ to the S. José parish school, and has expended 70,000\$ upon the Atterado bridge and over 400,000\$ in opening streets and laying pavements. It would certainly seem just a little burdensome to start a public enterprise in this city.

—According to a private letter from Manaus, province of Amazonas, the works of the ill-starred Collins contract on the Madeira and Mamoré line have nearly disappeared. The houses, warehouses, bridges, etc., have all fallen into decay, and are rapidly tumbling down. A great part of the stores, instruments, tools, charts, etc., left by the contractors, has been stolen and carried away. There still remain, however, two locomotives (one unmounted), a large quantity of rails, machinery, etc., which can be used by any future company.

—It is stated that the total invested capital in American railways January 1, 1882, was \$6,314,000,000 or more than three times the national debt. The total earnings for 1881 were \$725,275,119. The net earnings were \$276,651,119. Of the total invested capital \$3,319,000,000 is controlled by nine great corporations, as follows: The Pennsylvania company, \$629,000,000; the Gould associates, \$595,000,000; the Vanderbilt combination, \$364,000,000; the Huntington combination, \$321,000,000; the Jewett and Erie combination, \$347,000,000; the Garret (Haltam and Ohio combination, \$191,000,000; Pennsylvania coal and oil, \$508,000,000; the Mitchell combination, \$129,000,000; the Garrison management, \$62,000,000. During the 21 years preceeding 1851 only 10,982 miles of road were constructed, while during 1881 alone the railway mileage was increased 11,142 miles.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, November 21

—The wheat crop in the pampas of Tandil is expected to give very good results this year.

—Two new steamers similar to the *Ciomas* are to be constructed in England for the Mensagerias Fluviales.

—Mr. Hunter Davidson sails for the South, to survey and report to government upon Bahia Blanca as a harbor.

—The Southern railway has a constantly increasing business this month showing a heavier traffic than has been previously reported.

—The Mensagerias Fluviales company are constructing a steamer in Glasgow to take the place of the *Salurno*. The company intend to run their boats to Paraguay next year.

—The manager of the Southern railway has asked for the despatch, free of duty, of the materials for the Bahia Blanca railway which will arrive by the *Clydebank*, *Camilla* and another vessel.

—Telegrams from San Juan dated the 21st are as follows: the exportations of mules for Bolivia and cattle for Chile continue, cattle selling are at from 60 to 70 pesos. There is a big demand for flour for Tucuman at 20½. Maize at \$4 per fanega and wheat old at 18.

—The *direccion general de rentas* of the province has sent a circular to the collectors and *insuanderos* that if any one absents himself twice, without leave previously obtained, he will be immediately dismissed.

—Tenders are in to be called for the purchase of 600 lamps for the lighting of the city. Of these, 200 are to be placed in addition to those already in use, and the remaining 400 are to substitute those which have been worn out in different parts of the city.

—The municipality have decided to reestablish the old regulation for the holding of raffles, which was abolished at the time lotteries were forbidden in this city. This step has been deemed expedient by the corporation as a means of obtaining funds.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

November 22nd.	
14 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
11 do do do.....	1,070 000
12 Banco do Brasil.....	297 000
155 do do do.....	298 000
72 Navegação Nacional 2nd serie.....	150 000
44 União Mineira R.R.....	170 000
20 Santa Antonio de Padua R.R.....	185 000
25 Debentures Oeste de Minas R.R.....	200 000
50 do Santa Isabel do Rio Preto R.R.....	191 000
158 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	76 1/2
November 23rd.	
5 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
2 Santa Isabel Rio Preto R.R.....	185 000
20 Carris de S. Christovão.....	355 000
13 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	76 1/2
100 Sorocabana R.R. (outside sale).....	115 000
November 24th.	
6 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
10 do do do.....	1,070 000
12 Provincial apolices of 500\$.....	1,070 000
20 Banco do Commercio and serie.....	210 000
10 Banco Rural.....	43 000
63 Agricola Pastoral.....	43 000
28 Sorocabana R.R.....	112 000
100 Debentures Santa Isabel do Rio Preto R.R.....	193 000
10 do Oeste de Minas R.R.....	200 000
210 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	76 1/2
50 Banco de Crédito Real de S. Paulo [o.s.].....	50 000
November 25th.	
4 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
10 do do do.....	1,070 000
50 do do do.....	1,070 000
85 Provincial apolices of 500\$.....	1,070 000
10 Banco do Commercio.....	210 000
20 Banco do Commercio and serie.....	210 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II, for June 30, 1883.....	235 000
109 Villa Isabel.....	235 000
40 Debentures Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	192 000
70 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	76 1/2
19 do do do.....	76 1/2
75 Debentures Oeste de Minas R.R. (o.s.).....	200 000
November 27th.	
40 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
1 do do do.....	1,070 000
4,500\$ do do do.....	1,070 000
5 Provincial apolices of 500\$.....	1,070 000
12 Banco do Brasil.....	298 000
35 Banco Commercial.....	240 000
20 Previdente Insurance.....	44 000
35 Confiança Insurance.....	52 000
89 Carangá R.R.....	185 000
12 Ferry debentures.....	91 1/2
70 Banco do Brasil hyp. notes (1%).....	96 1/2
40 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	76 1/2
November 28th.	
71 Six per cent apolices.....	1,080 000
37 do do do.....	1,079 000
1 do do do.....	1,079 000
600\$ do do do.....	1,079 000
40 Banco Commercial.....	240 000
50 Botanical Garden R.R.....	180 000
70 Debentures Oeste de Minas R.R.....	200 000
183 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	76 1/2
50 Integridade Insurance (outside sale).....	79 000
56 Agricola Pastoral.....	43 500
December 1st.	
30 Banco do Commercio do.....	225 000
19 Fidelity Insurance.....	230 000
40 Confiança Insurance.....	52 000
100 Nova Permanente Insurance.....	37 000
60 Brazil Industrial, for Dec. 20.....	260 000
15 S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R.....	170 000
15 Debentures Macaé e Campos R.R.....	93 50
277 Docas D. Pedro II (out. sale).....	135 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 4th, 1882.

Exports.

Coffee.—A continuance of heavy receipts, unfavorable advice from consuming centres, and a consequent further reduction of currency prices here, have again been the characteristic features of our market during the 10 days under review since our last report, on the 23rd ult.

A decline of 70 reis per 100 kilos took place on the 24th ult., another the same extent on the 26th, and a further one of 70 reis for the medium and low grades, and 140 reis for the better ones on the 29th.

At these reductions a fair amount of business has again been transacted, principally for Europe, the sales since the 23rd ult. amounting to 145,000 bags, viz:

55,240 bags for United States	79,520
7,930 " Europe	7,930
3,210 " Cape of Good Hope	3,210
145,000 bags.	
The total sales in November amounted to 434,170 bags, viz:	
166,170 bags for United States	241,530
241,530 " Europe	15,390
15,390 " Cape of Good Hope	11,040
434,170 bags.	

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, compared with that on the 23rd ult. shows a decline of 3/4 per cent for superior, 1/2

for good, 3/4 for medium and 1/2 per cent for the lowest grades.

The clearances have been:

United States:	
Nov. 23	Galveston Nor bgn Khoran bags 3,750
24	New York Br vs Olders [R 1758 Santos] 3,684
25	New Orleans Nor bgn Carmel 3,000
29	New York Br vs Bala 39,668
Dec. 1	Bahimore Am bk Asha J. Bauer 5,715
Europe:	
Nov. 22	London Br str La Plata 9,264
22	Havre " La Plata 988
22	Stockholm " La Plata 1,600
22	Göteborg " La Plata 3,500
23	Lisbon f. u. Dutch schr Thaisan 4,200
23	do do Gr bgn Stela 3,200
24	Marseilles Fr str La France 12,107
24	Gibraltar C. Gr bgn Alchitua Meyer 4,000
24	Hamburg Gr str Bala (R 6430 Santos) 12,008
28	Havre Fr str Sully 1,868
28	Lisbon f. u. Gr bgn Albert 4,000
29	Liverpool Br str Amaranth 504
29	Bordeaux " do 1,000
29	Marseilles etc. Br str Glouphir [R 8047 Santos] 16,373
30	Bordeaux Fr str Glouphir 6,436
Dec. 1	Lisbon f. u. Br bgn La Laine 4,000
1	do do Dan bgn Aue Cathrine 4,420

Elsewhere:

Nov. 23	River Plate Br str Alouglum 400
23	Valparaiso " do 250
23	River Plate " Mithila 1,863
27	Toronto, Canada, Fr str Ville de Paris 879

The total clearances in November were:

for United States 214,018 bags, against 217,753 in Nov. 1881.

Europe 240,795 190,794

C. of Good H. 6,000 5,452

Canada 879 580

River Plate and West Coast 4,662 2,243

total 459,464 419,045

and the total clearances during the 11 months from January 1st to November 31st amount 100 bags

2,65,625 for United S. against 1,654,808 same per. Br

1,657,044 Europe 1,750,186 "

4,391 Canada 580 "

87,210 C. of G. H. 96,052 "

44,662 R. & W.C. 46,823 "

3,66,372 bags 3,81,649

showing a decrease of 38,977 bags compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:

209,817 bags increase to United States

4,341 " Canada

583,147 decrease to Europe

8,032 " Cape of Good Hope

2,161 " River Plate and West Coast.

Receipts during the month of November have averaged:

20,222 bags per day

against 12,154 in Nov. 1881

14,681 " 1810

12,590 " 1819

12,001 " 1870

7,832 " 1877

9,773 " 1876

and the total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 5 months from July 1st to November 30th amount to

2,415,880 bags

against 2,158,174 same period 1881

2,954,174 do 1880

1,802,751 do 1879

1,716,920 do 1878

1,471,159 do 1877

1,314,824 do 1876

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed 3,350—4,500

Superior 3,400—3,600

Grand 3,600—3,800

Regular first 2,700—2,900

Good second 2,300—2,500

Ordinary first 1,900—2,100

Good second 1,500—1,700

Ordinary second 1,100—1,300

Captains 1,100—1,300

Recall 1,100—1,300

and on this basis cargo may be quoted:

Prime United States 3,500—3,700

Good 3,200—3,400

Fair to good 2,900—3,100

Fair 2,600—2,800

Good Channel 2,300—2,500

Fair 2,000—2,200

Low 1,700—1,900

(i. e. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 11 1/2 in sterling and in par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 475,000 bags.

Receipts during the first 3 days of this month have averaged

14,757 bags per day.

Imports:

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report, on Nov. 23rd, consist of:

3,120 barrels per Elmad from Trieste

4,000 " " from Baltimore

1,980 " " from do

2,835 " " from Richmond

3,500 " " from Baltimore

The sales since the same date have been about 17,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day amounts to about 20,000 barrels.

We quote to-day:

Trieste 21,000—22,000

Richmond 21,500—22,500

Baltimore 20,500—21,500

Richmond 20,500—21,500

St. Louis 19,500—20,500

Cavalla 20,000—21,000

Interior 20,000—21,000

Canadian 20,000—21,000

Chili 17,500—18,500

River Plate 18,000—19,000

Market steady.

Arrivals in November 39,576 barrels viz:

33,106 barrels from United States

3,170 " Trieste

1,550 bags from River Plate

1,000 " Chili

38,576 barrels

against 23,950 " in November 1881

Total arrivals since January 1st 371,738 barrels

against 348,047 " same period 1881

Pitch Pine.—Arrivals:

337,921 feet per Brerley Hill from Brunswick

which have been sold at 40\$000 per dozen.

Market firm.

Arrivals in November 8,614 feet

against 8,518 " in November 1881

Total arrivals since January 1st 7,567,235 feet

against 6,154,995 " same period 1881

White Pine.—Arrivals:

20,953 feet per Henry Smith from New York

which were sold before arrival at 120 reis per foot.

Market very firm. We quote 120—125 reis per foot.

Arrivals in November 128,336 feet

against 112,690 " in November 1881

Total arrivals since January 1st 2,322,424 feet

against 3,477,725 " same period 1881.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals.

The 261,641 feet per Ville de Paris from Quebec, referred to in our last, have been sold at 28\$000 per dozen.

Market steady.

Arrivals in November 696,302 feet

against 684,834 " in November 1881.

Total arrivals since January 1st 3,339,222 feet

against 844,834 " same per. 1881.

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals:

85 dozen per Pefini from Soderhamn

which have been sold on private terms.

Market quiet. Several cargoes recently arrived and stored remain unsold.

Arrivals in November 7,750 dozen

against 9,518 " in November 1881

Total arrivals since January 1st 34,929 dozen

against 11,750 " same period 1881

Kerosene.—Arrivals:

10,530 cases per John R. Stanhope from New York

8,000 " Nancy Smith " do

Market quiet at 6\$400 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.

Arrivals in November 21,750 cases

against 37,799 " in November 1881.

Total arrivals since January 1st 229,400 cases

against 236,195 " same period 1881.

Land.—Arrivals:

1,120 bags per Clam from Baltimore.

Market firm at 600 reis per lb. on the spot and 550—560 reis

per lb. to arrive for George's brand.

Arrivals in November 1,120 bags

against 6,837 " and to cases in Nov. 1881.

Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 41,412 bags and 155 cases

against 72,261 " 240 same period 1881

Rosin.—Arrivals:

200 barrels per John R. Stanhope from New York

150 " Nancy Smith " do

Market unchanged at 25\$000—26\$000 per barrel.

Arrivals in November 300 barrels

against 400 " in November 1881.

Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 8,563 barrels

against 7,647 " same period 1881.

Turpentine.—No arrivals.

Market firm at 520—540 reis per kilo.

Arrivals in November 173 cases

against 400 " in November 1881.

Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 4,487 cases

against 4,093 " same period 1881.

Codfish.—Arrivals:

202 tubs per Bala from New Castle

250 " do do from Birge

Market firm and retail prices maintained at 25\$000—26\$000

for cases and 26\$000—30\$000 for tubs.

Arrivals in Nov. 11,220 tubs, 2,120 cases and 235 cases Norwegian

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Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 165,000

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Messrs. NORTON, BLISS & Co.,
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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 9	Elbe.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton and Harre.

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of each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two
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Argos.....	10th
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Orion.....	20th
Albatross.....	25th

To Europe:

Levinthal.....	Nov. 25
Herminia.....	10th
Thyphoea.....	15th
Gaillard.....	20th

To the Southern Ports:

Caravel.....	Nov. 25
Cervantes.....	10th
Carmen.....	15th
Castel de.....	20th

To the River Plate:

Brazil.....	Nov. 25
Humboldt.....	10th

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to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
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